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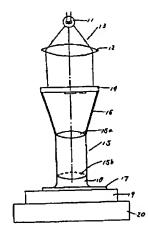
(54) EXPOSURE DEVICE

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(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve resolving power, dimension controlability and yield of members to be processed by a method wherein liquid with a refractive index almost equivalent to or slightly less than that of a lens is laid between the lens and a member to be processed or between the lens and a mask for exposing the member.

CONSTITUTION: The light emitted by another lens 15b of a lens system 15 for reducing in scale reaches a wafer 17 through the intermediary of water 18 to pattern-expose a resist on the surface of wafer 17. In order to immerse the space between the lens 15b and the wafer 17 for exposure, overall surface of wafer 17 is preliminarily immersed in water for exposure by step and repeat process due to the close contact between the lens 15b and the wafer 17 or the wafer 17 is successively scanned for exposure while supplying water for the exposed parts immediately before immersion-exposure. Besides, a chuck plate 19 is fixed on XY moving stage to arrange the wafer 17 on the specified position to be exposed.



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EXPOSURE APPARATUS

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SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Exposure apparatus

CLAIMS

1. An exposure apparatus that performs a pattern exposure by irradiating light from an exposure illumination system upon a member to be processed, which is disposed on a mounting platform, through a mask and a lens, wherein

exposure is performed by interposing a liquid, which has a refractive index substantially equal to or slightly less than that of said lens, between said lens and the member to be processed or between said lens and said mask.

2. An exposure apparatus as recited in Claim 1, wherein

water is used as said liquid.

3. An exposure apparatus that performs a pattern exposure by irradiating light from an exposure illumination system upon a member to be processed, which is disposed on a mounting platform, through a mask, wherein

said mounting platform comprises a heating apparatus for setting the member to be processed to a prescribed temperature; and

pattern exposure is performed at said prescribed temperature.

4. An exposure apparatus as recited in Claim 3, wherein

said mounting platform uses a vacuum chuck system, which is releasable from said member to be processed, and comprises:

- a plate chuck that has said heating apparatus; and
- a movable stage that is attached to the plate chuck.
- 5. An exposure apparatus as recited in Claim 3 or Claim 4, wherein
 - a heater or an apparatus that circulates high temperature liquid is used as said heating apparatus.
- **6.** An exposure apparatus as recited in any one claim of Claim 3 through Claim 5, wherein said prescribed temperature is approximately 100° C.

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE INVENTION

[FIELD OF THE INVENTION]

The present invention relates to an exposure apparatus.

[RELATED ART]

In recent years, the increasing fineness of VLSI and LSI devices has resulted in the need to greatly increase resolution in exposure apparatuses as well, and to greatly improve dimensional controllability. Furthermore, there is also a need to improve the yield of LSI devices.

Resolution R of an exposure apparatus is expressed by the following relationship:

$$R \propto \lambda/N.A.$$
 (1)

Therein, λ is the exposure wavelength and N.A. is the numerical aperture of the optical system. In addition, the numerical aperture N.A. of the optical system is expressed by the following relationship:

$$N.A. = n \cdot \sin\theta$$
 (2)

Therein, n is the refractive index of the medium on the object point side of the objective lens, and θ is the aperture half-angle.

Accordingly, to increase the resolution R, either: (a) λ should be decreased, or (b) N.A. should be increased, i.e., increase θ or n.

Here, let us consider increasing the resolution R by increasing n and increasing N.A.

Moreover, it is conceivable to improve the resolution, dimensional controllability, and the like by focusing on the resist.

Namely, a wafer in a normal exposure apparatus is maintained at a temperature the same as the room temperature. However, even at this temperature, it is known that the photosensitive group in an Ag₂Se/Ge_xSe_{1-X} system resist (negative resist) as well as in the system of the normally used positive resist diffuses in the resist; in addition, the contrast enhancement effect of the former resist as well as the reduced standing wave effect of the latter resist are known. Furthermore, the enhancement of contrast by the diffusion of Ag in an Ag₂Se/Ge_xSe_{1-X} system is described in "Ge-Se based resist systems for submicron VLSI application," R.G. Vodinsky and L.T. Kemever, SPIE Vol. 394 (1983).

First, addressing the former Ag₂Se/Ge_xSe_{1-x} system resist, when a mask 1 (wherein a pattern 3 is formed on a mask substrate 2) is irradiated with a light from an exposure illumination system, as shown in FIG. 2(a), the photosensitive group of an Ag₂Se/Ge_xSe_{1-x} system resist 5

(negative resist) on the front surface of the wafer 4 diffuses from the circumference to the portion 5a (portion indicated by diagonal lines) that was exposed at room temperature, as shown by the arrows, and thereby become insoluble in the developing solution. FIG. 2(b) shows the normal light intensity with respect to the position x of the resist that was exposed at room temperature; in addition, A in FIG. 2(c) shows the corresponding reactivity of the resist and depicts the rise characteristic. With this characteristic, it can be seen that the level difference between the high and low portions is not that great and therefore the resolution is insufficient. Accordingly, to improve the resolution, the degree of diffusion of the photosensitive group to the exposure portion 5a should be increased. The problem is how to take such measures.

In addition, with the latter positive resist system, a positive resist 6 on the front surface of the wafer 4 is exposed in a wavy manner at the interface portion due to the standing wave effect, and the resist that absorbed the light is decomposed at the portions indicated by the reference symbol 7. However, even at room temperature, although the diffusion of the photosensitive group, as discussed earlier, reduces the standing wave effect, dimensional controllability is still insufficient. Accordingly, to improve dimensional controllability, the standing wave effect must be reduced even further, but there is a problem in how to accomplish that end.

Thus, there is a problem in how to improve the resolution and dimensional controllability of the resist.

Based on the above, the improvement of the resolution R of the exposure apparatus as well as the improvement of the resolution and dimensional controllability of the resist are extremely important issues from the viewpoint of improving the yield of LSI devices of which are becoming increasingly finer.

[OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION]

It is an object of the present invention to provide an exposure apparatus that improves resolution and dimensional controllability, and thereby improves the yield of a member to be processed.

This and other objects and novel features of the present invention will become apparent from the description of the present specification and the appended drawings.

[SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION]

The following briefly explains an overview of a representative embodiment of the invention disclosed in the present application.

Namely, in a reduction projection exposure apparatus, an exposure is performed by interposing a liquid, e.g., water, which has a refractive index somewhat less than that of a lens of a reduction lens system, between a wafer surface and the lens, and higher resolution is thereby obtained and the yield of the wafer, which is the member to be processed, is improved.

In addition, in an exposure apparatus, a heating apparatus for the purpose of heating the wafer to a prescribed temperature is built into a mounting platform, whereon the wafer to be pattern exposed is disposed, and a sufficient diffusion of the photosensitive group is achieved in the resist formed on the front surface of the wafer while performing the exposure, which improves the resolution and dimensional controllability of the resist, thereby improving the yield of the wafer, which is the member to be processed.

[FIRST EMBODIMENT]

FIG. 1 shows one embodiment of the exposure apparatus according to the present invention, and particularly shows the case for a reduction projection exposure apparatus. Here, the following explains the present invention as exemplified by a case wherein the member to be processed is adapted to a wafer.

Reference symbol 11 is a mercury lamp and reference symbol 12 is a condenser lens, both of which constitute an exposure illumination system 13. The light from the mercury lamp 11 is irradiated upon a reticle 14, which functions as a mask, through the condenser lens 12, and then enters one lens 15a of a reduction lens system 15. Reference symbol 16 is a tubular member, and an antireflective film is deposited on the inner surface side thereof. A liquid, herein water 18, that has a refractive index slightly less than that of another lens 15b of the reduction lens system 15 is interposed between the front surface of the wafer 17 and the lens 15b. Accordingly, the light emerging from the other lens 15b of the reduction lens system 15 reaches the wafer 17 through the water 18. Furthermore, the resist on the front surface of the wafer 17 is pattern exposed. Here, because the lens 15b and the wafer 17 are extremely proximate to one another in order to perform the exposure with the space between the lens 15b and the wafer 17 immersed with the water 18, the entire wafer 17 may be exposed by a step-and-repeat system after immersing the entire front surface of the wafer 17 in water in advance; alternatively, prior to exposing each of the locations on the wafer 17 that are to be successively scanned and exposed, an immersion exposure is performed while supplying water onto the wafer 17 at the portion about to be exposed (if exposing four chips at a time, the corresponding four chip portions). Reference symbol 19 is a chuck plate (wafer chuck), whereon the wafer 17 is disposed, that holds the wafer 17 by suction at a prescribed position using a vacuum chuck system. The chuck plate 19 is attached to an XY motion stage 20. The XY motion stage 20 is constituted so that it can move freely in the horizontal directions (the X and Y directions), and the wafer 17 can be aligned with the prescribed position to be exposed by moving the XY motion stage 20.

In the exposure apparatus constituted as described above, the refractive index n in equation (2) is increased in order to increase the resolution. Based on the principle of liquid immersion, the refractive index n of the medium should be substantially equal to or slightly less than the refractive index of the lens 15b. Accordingly, the water 18 is used as the liquid that has a refractive index substantially equal to or slightly less than that of the lens 15b. The water 18 has a refractive index (4/3) that is greater than that of air. By interposing the water 18 between the lens 15b and the wafer 17, it is possible to increase the numerical aperture N.A. of the optical system, i.e., the reduction lens system 15, and to markedly increase the resolution in equation (1). Furthermore, it is also possible to increase the yield of the wafer, which is the member to be processed, i.e., the yield of the LSI devices.

[SECOND EMBODIMENT]

The following explains the second embodiment of the present invention, referencing FIG. 1.

The chuck plate 19 comprises a built-in heating apparatus for heating the wafer 17, and, accordingly, the resist on the front surface thereof to a prescribed temperature, e.g., approximately 100° C, without immersion in the water 18 in FIG. 1. The prescribed temperature is selected in accordance with the type of resist. Normally, a temperature in the vicinity of 100° C is selected.

Furthermore, although not shown herein, a heater (e.g., a resistance heater and the like), an apparatus to circulate the high temperature liquid, and the like are used as the heating apparatus, which is constituted so as to maintain the prescribed temperature during the exposure. A constitution is also acceptable wherein fixed control is performed in order to maintain the prescribed temperature.

The wafer 17 is exposed by the apparatus shown in FIG. 1 at a temperature, herein approximately 100° C, that is higher than room temperature.

First, if the resist is an Ag₂Se/Ge_xSe_{1-X} system resist, then exposure is performed at a high temperature (approximately 100° C), and it is therefore possible to further promote diffusion of the photosensitive group in the resist, and the level difference in the reactivity of the resist at the exposure portion on the front surface of the wafer 17 is extremely large between the exposed portion and the unexposed portion, as depicted by B in FIG. 2(c). This shows that the photosensitive group was sufficiently diffused in the exposure portion 5a. Thus, by increasing the contrast enhancement effect, it is possible to further increase the resolution, which thereby increases the yield of the wafer, i.e., the LSI devices.

The following explains a case wherein a positive resist is used as the resist. In this case, the standing wave effect is notable, as discussed earlier, and is markedly reduced by performing the exposure at high temperature (approximately 100° C) with the present invention. In other words, performing the exposure at high temperature can markedly promote the diffusion of both the decomposed and undecomposed portions of the photosensitive group in the resist; moreover, the exposure can be performed while performing such diffusion, and an indistinct state therefore arises wherein the decomposed and undecomposed portions of the photosensitive group are mixed together at an exposure portion 6a in FIG. 3. As a result, the interface surface at the interface portion between the exposed and unexposed portions of the resist 6, as shown by the dotted lines C and D, become linear, and it is therefore possible to markedly reduce the standing wave effect. Accordingly, it is possible to improve the dimensional controllability of the resist pattern as well as the device pattern, and it is thereby possible to improve the yield of the wafer, which serves as the member to be processed, i.e., the LSI devices.

[EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION]

- (1) By increasing the numerical aperture N.A. of the optical system using the principle of liquid immersion, high resolution is obtained and it is thereby possible to improve the yield of the member to be processed (e.g., the LSI devices on the wafer).
- (2) By performing processes at a high temperature (either performing exposure at a high temperature or performing a high temperature process after exposure), it is possible to markedly promote the diffusion of the photosensitive group in the resist and to increase the contrast enhancement effect; accordingly, it is possible to markedly increase resolution and thereby to improve the yield of the member to be processed (e.g., the LSI devices on the wafer).
- (3) By performing processes at high temperature (either performing exposure at high temperature or performing a high temperature process after exposure), it is possible to markedly promote the diffusion of the photosensitive group in the resist and to markedly decrease the standing wave effect; accordingly, it is possible to markedly improve dimensional controllability and thereby to improve the yield of the member to be processed (e.g., the LSI devices on the wafer).

The above specifically explained the present invention, which was created by the present inventors, based on the embodiments, but the present invention is not limited thereto, and it is understood that variations and modifications may be effected without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, the first embodiment is a case wherein the liquid is interposed between the lens 15b and the wafer 17, but may be interposed between the lens 15a and the reticle 14, which serves as the mask. In FIG. 1, the liquid should be filled in a tubular member 16. With an exposure apparatus wherein a member like the tubular member 16 is not provided and disposed, a member similar to the tubular member 16 may be appropriately used.

In addition, with the second embodiment, the exposure is performed at high temperature, but the entire wafer 17 may be heat treated at a high temperature (at a prescribed temperature) in a second by the heating apparatus built into the chuck plate 19, or may be processed at high temperature by a heating apparatus provided separately from the exposure apparatus. In these cases as well, the same operational effects discussed earlier are obtained. However, the processes of the second embodiment are shortened, which improves throughput.

Furthermore, the present invention may use an exposure apparatus, e.g., a reduction projection exposure apparatus, wherein the first embodiment and the second embodiment are used in combination, i.e., the liquid immersion of the first embodiment and the chuck plate 19 built into the heating apparatus of the second embodiment are used in combination. In this case, a higher resolution is obtained, particularly in the case of a negative resist; in addition, it is also possible to improve resolution and dimensional controllability in the case of a positive resist.

[INDUSTRIAL FIELD OF APPLICATION]

The above principally explained a case wherein the invention, which was created by the present inventors, was adapted to the pattern exposure of a wafer that serves as the member to be processed, which is the field of use underlying the present invention, but the present invention is not limited thereto and can be adapted to, for example, full field exposure for forming the pattern

of, for example, a reticle. The present invention can be adapted to a case wherein at least the exposure of a member to be processed is required.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram that shows one embodiment of an exposure apparatus according to the present invention.

FIG. 2(a) – (c) and FIG. 3 are for the purpose of explaining the present invention.

11	Mercury lamp
12	Condenser lens
13	Exposure illumination system
14	Reticle
15	Reduction lens system
15a, 15b	Lenses
16	Tubular member
17	Wafer
18	Water
19	Chuck plate
20	XY motion stage

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発明の名称 爆光装置

特許損求の範囲

- 1. 第光照明系からの光をマスク及びレンズを介して設置台上に配置される被処理部材上に照射してパターン算光を行なうようにした算光装置において、前記レンズと被処理部材の間あるいは前記レンズの間折率と略等しいか、あるいは前記レンズの間折率よりやや小さい風折率の液体を介在させて其光するようにしたことを特徴とする翼光装置。
- 2. 前記液体として水を用いてなる特許情求の範 照毎1項記載の露光装置。
- 3. 算光照明系からの光をマスクを介して財配台上に配置される被処理部材上に限射してパターン 運光を行なうようにした場光装置において、前記 取置台は被処理部材を所定温度に設定するための 加熱装置を備え、前記所定温度にてパターン部光 を行なうようにしたことを特徴とする第先装置。
- 4. 前記収量台は、前記被処理部材に対し無疑自

在の真型吸着方式を用い、かつ前配加熱装置を有 するプレートチャックととのプレートチャックが 取付けられ、移動自在なステージとからなる特許 請求の範囲第3項記載の賃光装置。

- 5. 前記加熱装置として、ヒータあるいは高温の 液体を循環させる装置を用いてなる特許請求の範 囲調3項又は第4項記載の爆光装置。
- 6. 前記所定個度として約100℃を用いてなる 特許請求の範囲第3項ないし第5項のいずれかに 記数の質光装置。

発明の詳細な説明

〔技術分野〕

本発明は鴬光装置に関するものである。

(背景技術)

近年、超LSIやLSIにおけるデバイスの酸 細化が進展するにつれて、第光磁性でも解像度を一層上げる必要があり、又寸法制御性の向上を一 脳図る必要がある。そしてLSIにおける多留の向上を図る必要がある。

露光装置の解像度限は、露光波長を入、光学系

の開口数N.A.とすると、

の関係がある。

Tると、 N.A. — n sin θ(2)

従って、解像医Rを上げるには、切りを小さく するか、何N.A.を大にする、即ちゃを大にするか、 nを大にすればよい。

そこで、 n を大化して、 N.A. を大化し、解像度 Rを上げることが考えられる。

一方、レジストに着目して解像度や寸法制制性 の向上を図ることが考えられる。

即ち、追常の露光接置内のウエハは室盘と同風 度に維持されている。しかし、との温度でも、 Ag: Se/Ge x Se i - x 系レジスト(ネガ形レジスト)および通常使用されているポジ形レジスト系 内では感光器のレジスト内での拡散が知られており、前者のレジストについてはコントラストエン

ほど高くなく解像度が十分でないことが判る。そ こで解像度を向上させるには鴬光部分 5 a への感 光素の拡散の度合を大にしてやればよい。この対 策をどうすべきかが問題となっている。

また後者のボジ形レジスト系では第3図の如く ウエハ4表面のボジ形レジスト6が定在放効果に より境界部分で放形に越光され、7で示す部分で は光が吸収されレジストが分解されている。しか し室観においても前述したように感光器の拡散が 起り、この定在波効果が低酸された状態となって いるが、寸法制御性の点で不十分である。そこで 寸法制御性の向上を図るには、定在皮効果のより 一層の低減を図るととが必要であり、その対策を とうすべきかが問題となっている。

このように、レジストについては、解像度の向 上や寸法制御性の向上対策が問題となっている。

以上から、露光要置の解像度Rの向上、レジスト に滑出した場合の解像度及び寸法制御性の向上を図 ることは、ますます数細化していくLSIの歩留の 向上を図るうえできわめて重要な課題となっている。 ペンスメント(contrast enhancement)効果が、後者のレジストについては定在放効果の低減という効果が、夫々知られている。なおAg₁Se/Gc_XSe_{1-X}系でAgの拡散化よりコントラストエンハンスメントを行なうととについてはR.G. Vodinsky and L.T. Kemever. "Ge-Se based resist system for submicron VLSI Application. "SPIE vol 394. (1983)に記載されている。

[発明の目的]

本発明の目的は、解像度や寸法制御性の向上を 図り、もって被処理部材の歩留の向上を図るよう にした餌光接電を提供するととにある。

本発明の前配ならびにその役かの目的と新規な 特徴は、本明細書の記述および森付図面からあき らかになるであろう。

(発明の概要)

本願において開示される発明のうち代表的なものの概要を簡単に説明すれば、下記のとおりである。

丁なわち、脳小投影は光装置において、縮小レンズ系のレンズとウエハ面との間に、レンズの腐折率よりやや小さい屈折率の液体たとえば水を介在させては光を行なうことにより高い解像度を得るようにし、もって被処理部材であるウエハの歩置の向上を図るようにしたものである。

また第光装置において、パターン 35 先されるウ エハが配置される戦闘台に、ウエハを所定温度に 加熱設定するための加熱装置を内点させ、第光し ながらウェハ表面に形成したレジスト内の感光器の拡散を十分に図るようにし、レジストについての解像度の向上や寸法制御性の向上を図り、もって弦処理部材であるウェハの歩留の肉上を図るようにしたものである。

〔吳施例1〕

第1図は本発明によるは光装置の一実施例を示し、特に超小投影賞光装置の場合を示している。 とこでは被処理部材としてウェハに適用した場合 を例にとり、以下本発明を説明する。

11は水鉄ランプ、12は製光レンズであって、 これらの水栄ランプ11と集光レンズ12は緑光 | 関係13を構成する。水鉄ランプ11からの元 は緑光レンズ12を介してマスタとしてのレチタ ル14に限射され縮小レンズ系15の一方のレン ズ15aに入射される。16は筒状の部材で内面 側に反射防止膜が被磨されている。縮小レンズ系 15の他方のレンズ15bとウエハ17表面との 間には、レンズ15bの屈折率よりやや小さい屈 折率の液体、ことでは水18を介在させてある。

することができるように構成されており、XY移動ステージ20の移動によりウエハ17を露光すべき所足位度に合せることができる。

〔突施例2〕

本発明の第2実施例について第1図を用いて説明する。第1図における水18による液費を用い

従って縮小レンズ系15の他方のレンズ15bか ら射出される光は、水18を介してウエハ17上 に達する。そしてウエハ17表面のレジストがパ ターン算光されることになる。ここでレンズ15b とウエハ17間に水18を差して露光するために は、レンズ15bとりエハ17間がきわめて築近 しているので、ウエハ17表面全体に予め水を浸 してからステップアンドリビート方式でウエハ17 全体を貫光してもよいし、またはウエハ17上を 順次スキャンして次々輩光していく箇所毎に、そ の都度露光前にその露光しようとする部分(チョ プを4個ずつ露光するなら、放当する4つのチャ プ分)のウエハ17上に水を盛りながら被侵算光 を行なってもよい。19はウエハ17が配置され るチャックブレート(クエハチャック)であって、 とのチャックプレート19は真空吸着方式を用い て、ウエハ1 7を所定位置に吸着保持するもので ある。このチャックプレート19はXY谷動ステ ージ20に取付けられている。このXY移動ステ ージ20は水平方向(X-Y方向)に自由に移動

ずに、チャックブレート19は、更にウエハ17 従って表面のレジストを所定温度たとえば約100℃ に加熱設定するための加熱装置を内蔵する構成と する。この所定温度はレジストの種類に合せて選 択される。通常は100℃前後が選択される。

更にことでは図示していないが、加熱装置としては、ヒータ (たとえば抵抗ヒータなど)や高温の液体を循環させてなる装置などが用いられ、露光中所定温度が維持されるように構成されている。 所定温度に保つべく一定制御される構成でもよい。

ウエハ17を窒医よりも高い湿度で、ととでは 約100℃で第1図装置により算光を行なう。

先ず、レジストがAg2Se/GexSe1-x系レジストである場合においては、高温(約100℃)で露光するととにより、レジスト内の感光器の拡散を一層促進させるととができ、ウエハ17要面の露光部分のレジストの反応度は第2図(c)で示すロの如くなり、露光された部分と、露光されない部分との段差がきわめて大となる。これは露光部分もの段差がある拡散が十分に行なわれたこと

を示している。このようにコントラストエンハンスメント効果の増大により解像度を一層上げることができ、ウエハ即ちLSIの歩留の向上をより一層図ることができる。

次にレジストとしてポジ形レジストを用いた場合 について説明する。この場合には前述した如く定在 放効果が顕著に現われるので、本発明では高温(約 100℃)で 露光を行なうことにより、この定在波効 果を着しく低波させるようにしている。即ち、高温: で闖光を行なうと、レジスト中で分解。未分解の感 光器の拡散を着しく促進させることができ、しかも とのような拡散をさせながら貫光を行なうことがで きるので、第3図の摩光部分6aでは分解。未分解 の感光器が進り合い、低かされたような状態となる。 この結果レジスト6の算光された部分と算光されな い部分との境界部分では境界面が点線へ、ニで示す 如く直線的となり定在波効果を着しく低減させると とができる。従ってレジストパメーンひいてはデパ イスパメーンの寸法制御性の向上が図られ、もって 被処理部材としてのウェハ、即ちLSIの歩留の向

以上本発明者によってなされた発明を実施例にもとづき具体的に説明したが、本発明は上記実施例に限定されるものではなく、その要旨を造脱しない範囲で確々変更可能であることはいうまでもない。たとえば、実施例1においては、レンズ15bとウェハ17間に液体を介揮させた場合であるが、レンズ15aとマスクとしてのレチクル14間に液体を介揮させてもよい。第1図では筒状部材16内に液体を充填してやればよい。筒状部材16の如きものが配数されていない異元接種では、筒状部材16と同様の部材を適宜用いればよい。

また実施例2では高温で露光しているが、露光 後ウエハ17全体をチャックブレート19に内蔵 された加熱袋童により一挙に高温熱処理(所定温 度で)をしてもよいし、また露光装置とは別に設 けた加熱装置により高温処理をしてもよい。これ らの場合も前述したと同様の作用効果を奏する。 しかし実施例2の方が、工程の短縮が図られ、ス ループットの肉上が図られる。

更に本発明は実施例1と実施例2とを併用した

上を図ることができる。

[効果]

- (1) 液浸の原理を用いて光学系の関口数N. A. を 大きくするととにより高い解像度が得られ、被処 理部材(たとえばLSIゥエハ)の歩留の向上を 図ることができる。
- (2) 高温処理を施す(高温で鮮光するか、鮮光後高温処理を施す)ことによりレジスト内での感光器の拡散を着しく促進させることができ、コントラストエンハンスメント効果の増大を図ることができ、従って解像度を著しく上げることができ、もって被処理部材(たとえばLSIウェハ)の歩個の向上を図ることができる。
- (3) 高温処理を施す(高温で露光するか、露光後高温処理を施す)ことによりレジスト内での感光 基の拡散を著しく促進させることができ、定在波 効果を著しく低減させることができ、従って寸法 制御性の向上を著しく図ることができ、もって被 処理部材(たとえばLSIゥェハ)の歩留の向上を図ることができる。

露光接便、即ち実施例1の液浸と実施例2の加熱 整備内蔵のチャックプレート19とを併用した露 光装置、たとえば縮小投影響光装置を用いてもよ い。との場合、特にネガ形レジストの場合にはよ り高い解像度を得ることができ、またボジ形レジ ストの場合には解像度及び寸法制御性の向上とを 図ることができる。

〔利用分野〕.

以上の説明では主として本発明者によってなされた発明をその背景となった利用分野である被処理部材としてのウェハのパターン翼光に適用した場合について説明したが、それに限定されるものではなく、たとえばレチクルなどのパターン形成のための質光全般に適用できる。本発明は被処理部材として、少なくとも算光を必要とされるものには適用できる。

図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明による製光装置の一実施例を示 す徳略構成図。

第2図(a)~(c)および第3図は本発明を説明する

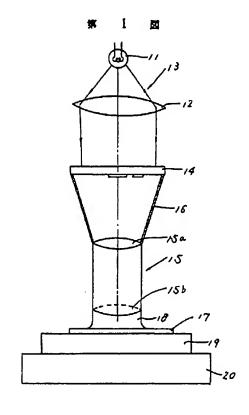
特開昭62-65326 (5)

ための図である。

11…水似タンプ、12…集光レンズ、13… 算光照明系、14…レテタル、15…編小レンズ 系、15a、15b…レンズ、16…簡状配材、 17…ウエハ、18…水、19…チャックプレート、20…XY移動ステージ。

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第 2 図

